# ERIE RAILWAY FINANCES.

MR. DUNAN TELLS HOW THE ACCOUNTS WERE COOKED.

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF ERIE RAILWAY MANAGEMENT-A DIVIDEND DECLARED OUT OF PICTITIOUS ASSETS-THE CAPITAL OF THE COM-PANY IMPAIRED.

P. H. WATSON, esq., President of the Eric Railway Co Sin: I resigned the office of General Auditor of the Eric Railway on the morning of the 11th ult., and immediately advised you by cable that I had done so. You had been informed of my intention to do so some days previously, and had urgently desired me to remain in the service, both in message by cable direct to me, and through one of the directors.

Preferring rather to be guided by my own judgment in a matter which affected me only, I disregarded your appeals to withhold my resignation, and decided no longer to remain in a service which had become repugnant to me. For this act of mine. performed with your previous knowledge and that of at least four of the directors, of my intention to do it, the management have endeavored to wreak a vengeance upon me which would in their judgment be commensurate with the injury the exposure of the truth regarding the Erie Railway may have upon their plans. While those of the management here were reviling me through the press, you and those associated with you in London were, I am informed, publishing to the community there that I had been dismissed from the service of the Company If you did not instigate this publication in London, you are in a large measure responsible for it. because you knew it was a falsehood, and could have prevented its utterance had you seen fit to do so. You could not have forgotten so soon the fact that I had in my possession your cable dispatches urging me to remain with the Company, and you evidently had in your possession my dispatch to you anpeuncing my resignation.

You are en route home. The committee appointed to examine my report to the Board of Directors have asked for delay until your arrival before they be required to report. They want your explanation. I have concluded to write this letter to you in hones that it may be the means of saving much trouble in the settlement of the whole matter. The true condition of the Company's affairs has always been concealed. While you knew the facts concerning them, you were constant in your admonitions to me that no one else, not even the officers of the Company. should know them. While to the world we presented the attitude of apparent frankness, we carefully concealed, evaded, or denied the truth. This could not last always. The truth must have come out sooner or later. It matters little by what means it is made public, so long as it could not forever be concealed. And now that it is out, and the true condition of the affairs of the Company is known, accept the position in the proper spirit, and endeavor to correct the errors which have been committed. Any attempts to excuse the blunders which were made, or to show the Company in a prosperous condition, will only involve those who make the effort deeper in the

You came to the consideration of the subject of a report to July 1, 1873, with the full knowledge that there was a large deficiency in the earnings as compared with the expenses. You had the papers which showed that result. To publish that fact to the world was simply to acknowledge the inefficiency of the management, and it must be avoided. To accomplish this the accounts must be falsified. I consented to modifications in the profit and loss account by the omission from that account of a sufficient amount of current expenditure to make the earnings equal the expenditures for operations. I could go no further. The question of a dividend was discussed. You knew there had been none earned, and I pass to your credit the assertion made to me that there should be none declared. Even as late as the 25th of August you declared that to be your determination. Upon that declaration I caused the modified accounts to be made up, which showed a balance to the credit of income account of \$1,700,000 This left the Company about square in its operations from Oct. 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873; taking credit, however, for the \$000,000 surplus on the inventories of materials in January, 1873.

settled. The expense accounts had not been disturbed, except by the inventory entries. The only

will do me the justice to say how strengously I opposed any further tampering with the accounts, and how earnestly I urged that if a dividend must be made that it be made out of the surplus which remained over in the previous years. The question of extra reparation which had been advanced as a plea for the extravagant expenditures tion. I suggested that if there was anything in it, nt of the old surplus as it was to alter the accounts. sent from your room to await a conference between Heft for my office. Their visit resulted in the production of the letters to you which formed the basis of the entries which took from the expenses \$1.121,000. preferred. You approved their reports, and I was to conform. This act was committed on the 28th day of August, 1873, and its consequence was made to appear in the accounts for June 30, 1873, long after the accounts for that period were closed and balanced off.

The theory of this extra reparation was false: already had the amount of \$602,000 been deducted from the working expenses for the nine months, and new an additional amount of \$1,125,000 also deducted. There was nothing to support the latter. There is now nothing to support it but mere assumption. The fact does not exist. There is not one item of an account in the Auditor's office that will prove the correctness of the statements, nor can an account be stated that will do so.

The fact is generally known that the enormous ex penses of the nine months to June 30, 1873, are attributable to mismanagement of the Company's affairs, to which I had repeatedly called your attention, and the severity of the Winter through which we had passed. Why, the months in which only the extra reparation could have been made, show how utterly fallacious is the theory that it was made at Again, the officers who made these certificates had seen but a short service in the Company. Mr. Clarke had had charge of the affairs of roadway only since May 1, 1873, two months prior to the 30th June; and Mr. Tyson; did not enter the service until August, 1873, and almost his first official act was to sign the document which took from the expenses of his department over \$400,000.

I regret the necessity which forces me thus to bring out the part enacted by these two gentlemen, officers with whom it has been a pleasure to me to serve; but the position in which this unfortunate controversy has placed me compels the disclosure of all the facts, and each participant must bear the responsibility which attaches to his acts. The accounts having been forced, it was necessary to make it appear that they had not been. To this end a committee of the Board, composed of men who knew as little about railroad accounts as it is

of all ethers, was responsible for what had been one; and you know the result.

What followed the falsification done in August was necessary to be consistent with that act. The accounts had been made to show a surplus of earn ings over expenses; it was requisite, therefore, that in all future statements and accounts which were made up, the fact should nowhere appear that we had drawn upon our capital accounts for the neans of running the road. Every successive statenent most of necessity contain a reiteration of the ie. Over \$5,300,000 were used of the proseeds of convertible bonds to pay dividends and work the road in one year. But as we had stated that these amounts had been paid from the surplus sarnings, a falsehood had to be again uttered when we came to make up the statement showing the disposition of this fund. This statement you published in Longon under date of Feb. 4, 1874. You must have been aware of its inaccuracy. In it you claimed that the \$7,473,370 42, proceeds of the sale of \$5,000,000 convertible bonds, thad been applied as follows:

To expenditures for account of items which belong to "cost of road and equipment". \$5.825.879 14
To improvement of branch roads. 747,105 82
To purchase of shares in mineral railroads and coal lands. 717,509 50 To balance unexpended.....

Mulcing a total of..... While the facts are that, taking the whole expendtures for the fiscal year 1873 on these accounts, they show increases in them respectively only as follows

Cost of road and equipment \$2,822,495 00 Improvement of the branch roads 112,266 26 Purchase of coal lands. 717,599 50 \$3,652,270 76 3,821,099 66 174,695,96

which yeu will find corresponds very closely with the amount of deficiency I show to have accrued in the year's operations. The difference between \$7,473,370 42 proceeds, and \$2,822,405, the amount charged to "cost of road and equipment," fless the amount reported as unexpended, \$174,695 96) to wit, \$4,476,269 49, you state, "will remain in 'suspense account' until the President and Executive Committee shall have formally passed all the bills of expenditure." There is no account on the Company's books styled the "suspense account." Nor are there any suspended bills or vouchers paid out of the proceeds of the convertible bonds, awaiting the action of the President or Executive Committee.

I have alluded to this statement of the disposition of the proceeds of the bonds to show in what an unenviable and disagreeable position I was placed by the alterations which had been made in the accounts. But the alterations which I have mentioned were not the only ones. The items which had been omitted in the profit and loss account in the June statement, and carried along as assets in the open accounts, had to be disposed of, and here more orcing had to be done. In short, the falsification naving once begun there was no stopping-place

Anxiety to please their superiors is the common fault of subordinates. You may now and then hear of instances where the performance of duty regardless of the pleasure of the chief may be the controlling element in a man's character, but they are rare. I confess that the desire to please you, on the morning of the 27th of August last, induced me to step aside and allow the consummation of an which has brought to none of the parties who participated in it any great joy. I admit that at the time I could see no other way for you out of the dilemma in which you were placed, except to acknowledge frankly to the world the utter failure of your administration of the affairs of the Company. You had been at the head of the management for over a year, and had been but recently reflected. Before you were the accounts, which showed most disastrous and deplorable results in the operation of the road. While the earnings had largely increased (and that fact had been given to the public as an indication of the efficiency of the management), the working expenses, on the other hand, had disproportionately swellen to an amount unprecedented in the affairs of any road. You were on the eve of sailing for Europe. publish to the world the result before you was mply to abandon the contemplated trip, admit By this account you had, I am well convinced, the failure of your administration, and disappoint decided to stand; and I considered the matter as the hopeful anticipation of the public and proprietors of the railway. I saw that you hesitated which horn to accept. There were the facts and figures faisification had been in carrying along as assets in | before you, and there seemed no way out of the difour open accounts large amounts of current expenses | ficulty but a frank acknowledgement that it was a and the omission of the depreciation in the equip- bad job. Behind you, as it were, appeared the great rio, who were in pursuit of the celebrated bandit You will recollect that on the morning of August | threat. No failure must be acknowledged; not only 27, the day before the board meeting. I met you with | must success be published to the world, but it must Mr. Barlow at your rooms, by appointment. Mr. be a grand success; and the accounts must be made Barlow was decided in his opinion of the policy of | to show it. To stand in the breach and repel the declaring a dividend, and that the accounts should evasions and falsehoods which were necesbe made to show that one had been earned. You sary to make a favorable showing of accounts, was simply to place one's self between the upper and nether millstones. All the world had been led to believe that the affairs of the road were healthy and prosperous; then how could the facts be otherwise? The alternative was, "No dividend-no money." The recent election had been carried in your favor upon the belief that the read was not only in honest but competent hands. Fulsome dispatches had been sent to London during it was just as well to declare the dividend the year indicative of the grandest success that had ever attended the labors of any administration of and that I had no accounts to show for any extra any corporation. And the stockholders expected a reparation. You will recall what followed. I was dividend. He, whom I may call the great dictator of the Erie directors, had voted, before he got tired, yourself and Mr. Barlow. The conference having ended, you sent for Mr. Clarke, the election in your favor. His prominence in the affairs Third View-President, and Mr. Tyson, the Fourth. of Erie foreboded no good to any one opposing his plans. He had decided that a dividend must be made, and that was sufficient. It was nothing to him that in order to do so the accounts must This gave the amount desired for the dividend of be tampered with, so long as some one \$780,000 on the common stock, and \$300,000 on the else did it. The prestige won by him in casting over 400,000 votes at the late election gave him the power to dictate what should be and what should not be done, and his will was law. Up to this hour you had not written one his

> yourself, a report on the basis of the altered accountstrever would have been written. I have shown, in my report to the Board of March 3, 1874, that there was a deficiency in the capital account for the fiscal year 1873 of \$2,677,911 16. The facts and figures therein given are incontrovertible. The books and accounts prove them conclusively. No mere assertion can alter or change them. The entries which have been made to change the true accounts into the false, throw the books out of balance, and stand on their pages as a blot upon your name and mine. Erase them, and thereby correct

of your report. The Board meeting was for the

next day. The consciousness that in that report

you must commit yourself to an erroneous state-

ment of facts concerning the operation of the road.

I certainly believe was the most distasteful cup

ever presented to your lips. I expected, even till

the last moment, to see you reject the dose and de-

cide again to stand firmly by the truth, be the con-

sequences what they might, and I think left to

the gravest error of your administration. Respectfully, S. H. DUNAN. New-York, April 7, 1874.

## A NATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

No newspaper published in the United States is so distinctly national as The New-York Trinuys. Side issues and mere locally interesting matters, no matter what peculiar weight may for a moment attach to them, do not sain prominence in The New-York Trinuys, which is devoted to the progress and position of the country at large. No papers published are so valuable as The Tribune's series of extras.

The excellent service which is being accom-The excellent service which is being accomplished for the spread of intelligence concerning sengitide and other matters in the series of extras issued by The New-York Thibune. Is, we are glid to know, approximated by the people. In answer to a general call, the latest extra has been issued in pamphiet form. It contains the admirable course of lectures upon acronomical subjects, lately delivered in New-York City, by Bochard & Procero of England, and reports of the loss. possible, in my estimation, for any one to know, was to their labors by the man who, in my estimation, for the session of the school at Penikese. The topics touched upon are presented in a popular manner, and every one should avail himself of the opportunity to their labors by the man who, in my estimation, places them. The form of a cheap pamphlet extra places them within reach of all.—[Utica Herald, March 24, 13].

### CUBA.

THE INSURRECTION. ACCOUNTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT GUASIMAS-

MODE OF OPERATION OF THE INSURGENTS-PUR-SUIT OF DISAFFECTED PERSONS. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. HAVANA, April 2.-Accounts of the last great pattle, which took place at Guasimas, come in very slowly, but all tend to show the triumph of the Cubans over the Spaniards. The Voz de Cuba published

a letter from Puerto Principe, dated 24th March, con-

taining the following statements: Brigadier Bascones had been sick in Puerto Principe but at the moment when he became aware of the desperate situation of the Spanish column, although not entirely well, he was able to march to its rescue. But success was not secured before great obstacles were overcome. Armifian's column was completely surrounded and hemmed in by the enemy, and was not able to move a step for fear of falling into new dangers. In order to form some idea of the true situation of this force you must know that there had been two days of neessant fighting; the troops had eaten all their rations; the lagoon from which they got their water had nearly dried up; they were surrounded by the carcasses of dead horses and unburied corpses which infected the atmosphere, and which the men, not being able to leave their lines, were prevented from burying. It is neces-sary, once for all, to dispel all illusions which, up to the present moment, we may have had, in order to exter-minate the insurrection. We have valight chiefs and mitate the insurrection. We have valiant chiefs and commanders, and we want now more than ever four olumns composed of from 3,000 to 4,000 men each. The necessity for this reënforcement will be comprehended when we take into consideration that our mies are more cunning and astute than brave; that they know every inch of the ground, and always avoid a se rious combat, in the first four or five days of the pursuit of our columns, only submitting to small skirmishes; that thus they draw us on to the point where the bulk of their forces are situated, and where we are as far away as possible from the depots where we have our stores, they knowing well that we are not able to carry over eight days' rations. It is on the sixth day of the

pursuit that they generally make their attack, knowing

perfectly well how little of the rations remains. Thus it

happened in this last action, and they even carried their

temerity to such an extent as to send a flag of truce and

demand our surrender. From the official statement of the "action of Guasimas," it appears that the First and Third Brigades, under command of Brigadier Arminan, encountered the enemy on the 15th at Guasimas, sustaining a severe action, which lasted until the 18th. The Cubans were charged with great bravery by the Spanish cavalry on the first day. The Cubans suffered great losses, and were obliged to retire, thus permitting the Spanish column to encamp upon the battle-field. The renewed attacks of the former on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, ceased entirely upon the arrival of Brigadier Bascones with two battalions and one piece of artillery. Bascones took the command of all the troops, and directed the march toward the capital of the Department, with the object of procuring rations for the troops and curing the wounded. In Gimaguayfi, the Cubans were beaten while attempting to stop the way; this was accomplished in a short space of time, the loss of the Spanish in this engagement being one officer and six others killed, three officers and twenty-eight soldiers wounded. The bands of insurgents in this encounter suffered greatly, leaving on the field seven dead, and various horses, besides arms and ammunition. In the action of Guasimas there were plenty of bodies left on the field, but the insurgents carried away very many. The Spanish loss was 6 officers and 88 soldiers killed, I chief, 19 officers, and 89 soldiers wounded, and 1 chief, 13 officers, and 108 men slightly injured.

According to information from Cuban sources the insurgents captured three pieces of artillery and almost totally annihilated the cavalry of the Spaniards at Guasimas, and in the retreat of the Spaniards upon Puerto Principe they were harassed the whole of the way. The Spaniards had to make a stand and face about three different times, in order to prevent their retreat from becoming a flight. Col. Dominguez, who was badly wounded in the action of Guasimas, has since died from the effects of amoutation.

The night watchmen and neighbors of Jesus del Monte, one of the suburbs of this city, were awakened from their slumbers, at about 2 o'clock on Sunday night, by a pretty heavy firing. The watchmen ran to the Police Commissary's house, and this individual, with his aids, proceeded to the spot whence the firing came. They found about twenty armed men in citizens' dress, who proved to be gendarmes in disguise, together with the Captain and Lieutenant-Governor of Santa Maria del Rosachief Carlos Garcia, they having received information of his being in the house No. 100 Calzada de Jesus del Monte. Upon arriving at the house the gendarmes quickly surrounded it; but the inmates, who proved to be Carlos Garcia, his Lieutenant, Gonzalo Gonzales and two women, hearing a noise outside, armed themselves with revolvers and dashed through the lines of the gendarmes, firing as they ran. Gonzales, however, did not run far, as he was brought down by a bullet from one of the rifles of his pursuers. Nevertheless, in falling, he covered the retreat of his chief, for he killed two of the gendarmes while he was lying on the ground, and kept the rest at bay for a while. He was finally dispatched, having no less than 13 wounds in his body. On his person was found three commission of the Liberating Army tof Cuba-one of captain, one heutenant, and one second-lieutenant; some noney and a rosary as well as a book in prose were also found. In following the track of Garcia the gendarmes found traces of blood, and knew that he was wounded. They waited for davlight, but all trace of him was lost at the railroad track, although clots of blood had been found on his tracks up to that place. Nothing whatever in addition has, as yet, been heard of him. This Carlos Garcia is a noted bandit from the Vuelta Abajo district. He has been twice pardoned upon promise of leaving the country. His influence, or rather the terror that he inspires, has caused nearly all the inhabitants of the Vnelta Abajo to pay him monthly tribute. It was he who attempted, lately, to raise the Vuelta Abajo

district in favor of the Cubans. Vasquez, who was shot a short time ago in Cienfuegos, after having been tried by court-martial, was a quiet, inoffensive man. As he had formerly been connected with the insurrection, his papers had vigilado (to be watched) on them. This he endeavored to have taken off, because it subjected him to a great deal of annoyance las well as danger, he not being able to go any distance from the estate on which he was working without being liable to be challenged, and perhaps shot, by whatever troops he should chance to meet. He was put off from day to day until, at last losing patience, he tore his pass up in the commissary's office, saying, "If my papers are not good, they are of no use to me, and I am tired of leading the life I am now leading, watched continually, and in momentary fear of being arrested without cause; to show you that I have no personal fear, here is you pass." At the same time he cried out, "Fira Caba Libre." For this he was arrested, tried by court-martial, and shot forthwith.

## REMINISCENCES OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Mr. Caleb Lyon has published some personal reminiscences of Senator Sumner's life in Washington, which contain some facts hitherto unknown to the public. Among them he gives this account :

the public. Among them he gives this account:
Soon after Chief-Justice Taney's death he showed me
a card from the President, upon which was written:
"Hon, Charles Sumner—The vacant Chief-Justiceship is
placed at your disposal. A. Lincoln."
He then said: "There was a time when this office
would have been the realized dream of my youth; but
now it must not, it can not be. The breach between Mr.
Chase and the President is growing wider and wider,
and this will close it. No personal sacrifice is too great,
nor can anything tempt me to desert my post. The Republican party must remain intact until its mission is
fulfilled." It is well-known that only the great Sonator's persistency accomplished the appointment of Mr.
Chase, after a tedious deaty from Octobor to December.
Mr. Chase through life remained unconscious of Mr.
Lincoln's offer and Mr. Sumner's refusal. oin's offer and Mr. Sumner's refusal.

Mr. Lyon also confirms Schator Sumner's assertion that Secretary Fish offered him the English mission during the pendency of the Santo Domingo treaty, and gives many illustrations of the Senator's love for the colored race. He also mentions this touching remark in the Winter of 1873, when Mr. Summer was recovering from one of his severe attacks :

" If my work were only done-only done-death would

come to me, not a skeleton, with terror, but as the Greeks scultured him—a routh crowned with popules, bringing rest; yet it will all he well in God's own time; and when I die I wish and die general to the grant. my life has been consecrated."

NO REVIVAL OF BUSINESS FROM IN-FLATION.

CAPITAL WILL TAKE THE ALARM AND HIDE ITSELF-ONE INFLATION TO BE FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER-

PAPER MONEY AND THE PRESIDENCY. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 8.—The feeling here on the financial question is more intense than I have observed on any occasion since the war, with perhaps the exception of the impeachment trial. But this is only the beginning. There is talk about a Presidential veto, but nothing is known and nothing can be intelligently surmised on that subject. The best informed think there will

be none. Grant's mental habit is to let things slide. One of the curious absardities of the debate of the last few days is an urgent pressure of the Senate majority to run the bill through so as to settle the question finally; as if such permicious legislation could do anything but unsettle it, by aggravating apprehension and exciting alarm throughout financial circles all over the country. It is just like the old-fashioned way of settling the Slavery question, by voting in Congress and in conventions that agitation should stop.

The legitimate and inevitable effects of the inauguration of the inflation policy is to divide the country into parties on the money question. And while they contest, capital will timidly hide itself. The inflation measures will thus, instead of reviving business and restoring confidence, produce still greater stagnation. This view of the situation has not been pressed upon either House of Congress that I am aware of, but to my apprehension it is the natural view, and I have no doubt that time will justify the prediction. We need not look, therefore, for any revival of business under this preposterous policy, and the inflationists are doomed to a bitter disappointment in expecting it. It is in the light of this aspect of the case, that their hurry to get their measures through Congress appear so ludicrous. These measures do not rest on solid arguments that will bear the test of time and examination, but upon fallacies and fictions a thousand times exploded. They must go, therefore, into the limbo of departed things, and the fight will go on till they are put there. The country cannot composedly view the fact that the intellectual weight, the intelligence, and the experience of the Senate is overwhelmingly opposed to the inflation policy. The intellectual appreciations of the Senate will be responded to by the intellectual appreciations of the people, and especially by that sharp-sighted class who hold the money and do the business of the country. They especially will feel they are treading on a volcano, and will know that every eruption is bound to be followed by another. A hundred millions more of irredeemable paper money now, voted by the demagogues, means two hundred millions in the next Presidential year, voted by the same men. It thus seems that this inflation scheme, if consummated, is going to unsettle everything during the remainder of this Administration, and be the most malignant element in the next Presidential contest. J. s. P.

### NEW PROFESSORSHIP FOR THE COR-NELL UNIVERSITY.

gether.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Some time since Joseph Seligman, esq. well known as a leading banker, and a few associates, established a "Professorship of Hebrew and Oriental Literature and History "in Cornell University, at Ithaca. The Trustees have called to the professorship thus endowed Felix Adler, Ph. D., of this city. Dr. Adler is son of the distinguished Rabbi Adler, and was graduated with distriction a few years since at our own Columbia College. He afterward studied at Heidelberg, where he took his Doctorate, and more recently delivered a course of lectures in this city of great interest to philologists and Oriental scholars. The appointment is especially interesting as an evidence that the Trustees of Cornel University intend to live fully up to their charter, which declares that " persons of all religious seno religious sect, shall be equally eligible to all offices and appointments." That this policy, though frequently attacked, has taken firm hold upon people generally will be seen by the fact that the institution has received since its organization gifts amounting to over a million and a half of dollars from men of all shades of religious thought. Mr. Cornell, the principal benefac tor, is by education a Quaker. Mr. Sage, who has given \$300,000, is a Congregationalist. Mr. McGraw, who has given about \$150,000, is affiliated with the Methodists. Mr. Hiram Sibley, who has given \$50,000, is an Episcopalian of the Evangelical School. Another gentleman, who has given \$100,000, is an Eniscopalian of the Broad Church School. Goldwin Smith, who has worked and given from the first, is a member of the Church of Engiand. William Kelly, who gave the mathematical library, was a Baptist. The gentleman who founded the University Religious Lectureship, open to all denominations, belongs to no church; and the recent gift comes from highly respected members of the Jewish persuasion. It would seem, then, that those gentleme: ere in error who prophesied that the University must ecause it had not the persons and pulpits single denomination behind it, but that its catholicity

has been the greatest cause of its success. New-York, April 10, 1874. THOMAS N. ROOKER.

## ACTORS AND CHARITY.

Miss Cushman's well-known private benevethe renders this timely protest and action all the metworthy, for she has already proven and continue to worthy, for she has already proven and continue to the table is always ready and willing to do not these people who are so ready to ask these favors these people who are so ready to ask these favors the second of the se of these people who are so ready to ask these rayors or seture and artists of all descriptions were readist in con-tributing of their own weath, perhaps there might be less suffering. At all events, it is time this imposition upon a good-natured and generous class were done away with and therefore Miss Cusman's refusal to comply with an impertinent request is altogether commendable.

Miss Cushman has courageously said a timely with and she will accomplish made good if she puts an end to the indiscriminate and thoughtiess claims that are made upon players, singers, painers, and writers, and all for sweet Charity, by men who would be amazed at their was prodigality if they turned out of their own pockets a little of what they expect from the beneficent disposition of artists. The reduce comes fitly from Miss Cushman, whose proud eminence in art, and whose well-known benevolence place her beyond the reach of any doubt or analysing of her generously.—(N. Y. Commercial) n benevolence place her beyond the reach of or suspicion of her generosity. [N. Y. Comm

Miss Charlotte Cushman has proved herself Miss Charlotte Cushman has proved herself as able in replying to self-constituted critic almoners of the hard-carned money of actors and actresses as she is before her audiences. To the rather peremptory invitation of one of these to contribute to a charitable movement of a theatrical kind, "yes or no," she answers "no;" and "with much consideration," states that her immediately dependent poor take her earnings by the thousand, and that she doubts not the case is similar with others of her profession, and that people can do better by quietly helping those whom they know than by getting up great uncertakings for others who are by getting up great uncertakings for others who are thus called upon to give their money or services without knowledge of what may become of the same.—
[Brooklyn Union.

POWER OF AN INDEPENDENT PRESS.

Prom The Applicativels Times.

The Outspoken demunciation of criminal action in high political circles is one of the most important features of The New-York Tribune, and is worthy of note by all true lovers of republican government. In the years gone by The Tribune was an invetrate hater of Democratic principles and upheld the actions of the Opposition. Has it changed its principles? In a measure, yes. That it will or can ever be anything but a Republican paper, it is preposterous to think. That it will ever cease to oppose the re-formation of the Democratic party and all proceedings or all alliances tending to its installation in high political places, is equally preposterous. Then again, it is the independent press of to-day that is destined to work the reformation in our political management. Far more fear is felt by the evil doer for the sheathless scaipel of the independent press than for all the scourges of partisan warriors combined. Then let The Tribune retain its spirit of independence. It will work more good to the country in one issue than a partisan paper can in a month. It is a paper that may be sought after by members of all parties, with confidence that its lash spares no fee to the general welfare of the country, and with the assurance that, "in its fearlies and free" expositions of the doings of corruptionists in high places, it is working out a brighter and more pleasant destiny for future generations. That it is honest in its convictions respecting the workings of the dominant party at Washington no one can doubt; and that the people who voted that party into power in 1872 are heartily ashamed of its subsequent career, and that "tens and scores and hundreds" of them are turning away from it in utter disgust and humilation is of equal verification; but that these dissatisfied masses present the assurance of having "nowhere eise to go," we are not so ready to believe, nor do we think the assertion capable of substantiation.

A small boy in Indianapolis is in jail for stealing two tons of pig iron from a rolling-mill.

### THE DOMINION OF CANADA

CURRENT POLITICAL TOPICS.

POSSIBILITY OF A CONFLICT WITH GREAT BRITAIN ON THE QUESTION OF DENOMINATIONAL EDUCA-TION - THE CASE OF LOUIS RIEL - FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TORONTO, April 3 .- If the Government party here is as bold as some of its organs are plain-spoken, there will soon be disagreements between the British and Canadian Government. The trouble which is now threatened has all the germs of such a controversy as before, on a notable occasion, led a dependency to throw off its allegiance to the superior power. The New-Brunswick Legislature has been legislating, for some years past, in the direction of unsectarian education. In Canada, denominational education, or what is called the Separate School system, prevails; and, be cause of the terms under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain by France, as well as the large Roman Catholic element in the population, any attempt to place the public school system on an unsectarian basis has nitherto met with successful opposition. In the case of New-Brunswick, the Canadian House of Commons interfered, passing a resolution by 98 to 63, on the 14th May last, to the effect that the Governor-General should veto all such bills passed by the Legislature of that Province. The Government of the day (that of Sir John Macdonaid) voted with the minority, and the question was referred to the Home Government whether such interference with a provincial government was within the competence of the House of Commons. The matter gave rise to a correspondence between Lord Dufferin and Lord Kimberley, Gladstone's Colonial Secretary, which has been published within the last ten days, and with the discussion of which the Canadian press is still occupied. Acting under the advice of the law officers of the Crown, Lord Kimberiey decided that the acts in question were within the competence of the New-Brunswick Legislature; that the Canadian House of Commons could not constitutionally interfere by passing such a resolution as that of the 14th of May last, and that this was a matter in which the Governor-General must act on his own individual discretion, and on which he could not be guided by the advice of the responsible Ministers of the Dominion. This dispatch is dated 30th of June. 1873, but since then the Opposition, which voted for the resolution, has come into power, and hence the trout which have arisen. One journal, The Montreal Herald, wants to know how far the power of the Imperial Government ought to go in controlling colonial legislation, and goes on to say: "If the Colonial Minister can direct the Governor-General at his own will to disregard one vote of the House of Commons, why not another?" It says further: "It is a matter of great concern to know when, and under what circumstances, the Government of England can annul the fundamental law of our Constitution when applied in matters that are wholly of local (Canadian) bearing. Judged on its merits, denominational schools are decidedly against the tendencies of the age, but the question in the present case is, whether the Federal Govern ment has a right to veto any measure of a Provincial Legislature which affects a recognized principle of Dominion polity. This threatened conflict between Colnial and Imperial authority may end in nothing; but it will serve as a typical case to that which, sooner or later, is sure to arise and loosen the bond between the Dominion of Canada and the British Empire. It is undoubted that Canada is loyal to the mother country but it is no less true that its ideas are expanding with its growth, and that the Constitution conferred upon it by the Imperial Parliament in 1867 is already beginning to be felt to be too strait. This is no more than could be expected, and, even supposing that no harsh or sudden severance takes place, the connection is bound to beme more and more attenuated until it vanishes aito-

Louis Riel, the leader in the Rod River rebellion in 1869, is the object of greatest attention in Canada at present. For two successive Parliaments he has been returned as member for Provenener, one of the electoral districts in the Province of Manitoba, and all the time a warrant has been out for his arrest on the charge of murder. The French-Canadians desire that he should receive amnesty, while the Orangemen of Outario-a very influential body-are determined that he shall be hanged. It is said that the late Government furnished him a complete amnesty for the part he took in the recluding the execution of Thomas Scott; and the present Government has indicated its willingness to carry out such a promise if it can be proved that it was ever given. No such proof is, as yet, forthcoming. anwhile, Riel is going through the country incognite making his appearance here and there like another Rob Roy. On Monday last he ventured even into the Paritament buildings at Ottawa, and took the oath of membership. He has since vanished. The House of Commons is endeavoring to have him expelled on the ground that he is a fugitive from justice; but this will be hard to prove, seeing that no warrant has ever been served upon im. His case is quite different from that of Donovan-Rossa, whose election to the British House of Commons while in prison was declared null and void, for the latter was a condemned criminal, while the former is only a person upon whom a warrant would be served if he could be secured. The House of Commons has sumbis place on Wednesday next, but it is entirely optional with him to attend to the summons or not. Did he give the authorities the chance, he would assuredly be arrested and brought to trial; but, though appearing now in Manitoba, now in the United States, and now in Ontario or Quebec, he has never yet given them the chance. While on your side of the line ne is, of course, safe, as his offense is of a political char-

In the debate on the Address in the House of Commons during the past week, the negotiations with the United States in reference to Reciprocity were touched upon. Senator Brown's mission to Washington wo seem to be of an entirely experimental character, as the Premier stated that he wished that gentleman to be en tirely unincumbered by even a suggestion from Partiament. The leader of the Opposition considered that Canada bad already gone as far as it could in the matter without loss of prestige, and that both the last Parliament and the country feit that any renewal of negoms, with any hope of success, must come from the American people, and with a feeling existing there that it would be for the benefit of the United States. As there is a large deficit in the public accounts for the last fiscal year, it is generally believed that it will be made good by establishing imposts which will be in the direction of protecting bome manufactures. All the manufacturing interest in the Dominion are on the aiert; but, if one may judge from the press throughout the Dominion, it is Outario, the leading province, which chiefly desires a protective tariff. The Trade and Navigation returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. have just been published. The exports for the year were \$89,789,922. The imports for the same period were \$128,011,281. There were of inward coming vessels British-8.620, of an aggregate tonnage amounting to 2,132,250; foreign-2,409 vessels, 900,496 tons. Of outward going vessels there were: British-7,331, of an aggregate tennage amounting to 2.163,293; foreign, 1.9 vessels, 738,619 tons. Total outward and inward 221,597 vessels, 6.035,535 tons.

# CURRENT DISCUSSION.

AN ANGRY PRESIDENT.

We desire to direct the attention of this class of thick-and-thin believers in Grantiam to a little speech which the President made in Washington, and which saw the light for the first time in The Triberse. And we may add right here that The Triberse took pains to verify its report before printing it, and that its accuracy is not questioned in any quarter. The President's vehemence surprised his visitors even more than his unexpected words. He would accept no explanations. The whole State of South Carolina must be published for the passionate utterances of that one man Gary. And so the delegation withdrew, carying with them a practical illustration of Sumner's portrait of the quarrelsome man. And the quarrelsome man presides over the political destines of \$0.000.000 of freemen. He looks upon his office as a purely personal possession. In his own estimation he is not the servant of the people, but their master. He divides the country into two parties: not Democrats and Republicans, but Grantites and ani-Grantites. On the Grantites he showers the favors of patronase, and against the others he thinks he is justified in using every prerogative which his office confers. And there are three more years of this sort of thing.

A RIDICULOUS QUESTION. We desire to direct the attention of this A RIDICULOUS QUESTION.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, referring to the THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, referring to the Sanborn irregularities, ridiculously asks: "Does anybody in the Treasury Department know anything?" It such growlers as THE TRIBUNE would only read the dispatenes, they would discover that, naturally, the Secretary of the Treasury can 't be supposed to know everything. His business is simply to sign papers placed before him by his subordinates for that purpose, and he signs, also naturally enough, without inquiring what the papers contain. His subordinates are bired and paid to do that part of the business, and so long as they understand it, what more can the people require! Be

join the enemy and contribute to lie overthrow. To destroy the infamous Grant administration hostilities amount be levied against those who aid by deeds in perpetuating its power. It has not only the support of a "majority in Congress," but it is bioistered by a respectable press. The majority in Congress, keading citizens of the country, the newspapers, great and small, which support the Administration party, are equally smity under The Trimune indictment. It is not fair that these condemnators acts be charged to one man, although be may be the Chief Executive of the country. The Trimune was the conscience ensure to take the trouble to inform himself onscience enough to take the trouble to inform himself conscience enough to take the trouble to inform himself of the truth, can support such an administration" as Grant's, all is equally incomprehensible to others how anybody can support for responsible positions any per-son who does support it! IS ALCOHOL ALWAYS POISONOUS! The question in our heading is generally

The question in our heading answerer in the affirmative by the advocates of telai abstinence, and they have the support of such abid physiologists as Dr. W. B. Carpenter, author of the Prize Essay on Intexicating Liquers. Contrary positions have been advanced by other physiologists. Dr. Edward Cartle of New York has that written a letter to Tur. Thirking of that city in reply to a correspondent of that paper, who had set forth the Carpenter view. Dr. Curlie's views are not wholly in accordance with those of some of his eminent professional brethren. Neither do they entirely agree with each other. To of some of his eminent professional networks. Neither do they entirely agree with each other. It us the question appears to have mainly a scientific in terest. Practically, it makes little difference whether homeopathic amount of alcohol is harmless in itself, of only because of its smallness. All know that, in quantities popularly known as "moderate," is consumption is useless, and offen harmful, and that with a large professional of the pro ction of drinkers " moderation," sooner or later, rtion of drammes impossible.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Legislik Course format.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Levicelle Courser-formal.

Madame de Noailles, the wife of the late
Preach Minister at Washington, who has relegraphed to
THE NEW-YORK TRINCKE that the liquors surrendered
to the women crusaders ought not to be wasted, but
should be sent to the hospitals to allevate the sufferings
of the afflicted, evidently and perhaps very naturally
mistakes the Temperance crusade for a kind of Commune uprising, in which the neck and lowly Christians
who are praying and singing hymns in bar-rooms go
about armed with sieder-hammers and kneck in the
heads of the liquor barreis, and then hang the proprietors to the lamp-posts. She has probably got the actual
doings of the women mixed up with the savage threats
of the Hor. Juseph Hermes of Covington, who predicts
the spectacular drama of Methodist preachers and temperance communists danging from the lamp-posts as
there as huckbelerries in June. Madame de Noailles
makes a good suggestion, which mixet he supplemented
with the suggestion that the crusaders follow the
fliquors to the hospitals, and do their praying and singing at the bed-side of the affired and dying.

A MEDICINE NOT A BEVERAGE.

### A MEDICINE NOT A BEVERAGE.

Dr. Edward Curtis writes to THE NEW-YORK Dr. Edward Curtis writes to THE New-York Thurene controvering that theory on the subject of alconel, which the tectotalers have of late been preaching, to the confusion of whisky sellers, as the latest teaching of science. The sum and substance of this good word for alcohol is, that it is a good medicine when used with the same judgment that other good medicines are used, but that it is unit for a beverage. As soon as it makes the spirits more lively than usual, makes the tongue run faster, the eye shine originier, the check look roster, the drinker has poisoned himself, and burt his constitution just that much. As all the drowing of alcohole liquiers as beverages is done for just those effects we mention above, all such drinking is injurious. THE PRESIDENT AND INFLATION.

We print, from the Washington correspondence of The New-York Tamuse, what purpores to be the President's views on the unascial question. If they be really such, they are in entire consonance with the opinions expressed at the mass meeting in New-York and at the meeting in Fancoul Hall, floaton, on Sasurday last. They are also such as are in accord with the best interests of the country, and if he will sustain them by his veto in the event of the inflation measure passing congress—of which there is now very little doubt—he Congress—of which there is now very little doubt—he will win for blusself the respect of all who are more account our to be promote the weithre of the country than the schemes of speculators and politicians.

### DRIFT OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

GRANTS CHARACTERISTICS A DANGER TO THE PARTY.

Belinsers describe to the freezest files.

If the Republican party goes to pieces the collapse will be largely characteristic to the freezest file partineed. Secretary Richardson, and Solicitor Banfled and his enterprising corps of "agents," are a load which nothing but a very strong vehicle can carry. If the organization upon which they have fastened themselves had not some of the qualifies of "the Deacen's wonderful one-horse stay" there would have been a nopeless wreck long ago. The President is parily responsible for this state of affairs. There is something in his mental constitution that prevents him from finding out the drift of public opinion. Having fastened himself to a few men in whom the nation has oss all confidence, he seems to be determined to sacrifice everything rather than let go his bold. Secretary Richardson is, in his estimation, a great financier and a capable executive officer; and although the people of the United States think to the contrary, he is kept at the head of the Treasury Department in spite of the most numisations on all sides that his dismissal would be of great advantage to the Republican party and to the countery and manners and the country. the Pressury Department of the Republican party and be of great advantage to the Republican party and the commercial and financial interests of the county. The tenacity of purpose which made fen, Grant a grewith the commercial and the state of the county of the property of the property

## DEATH OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY IN

Charaman Conservat (Ind.)

We saw at one of the ward polls vesterably a corored effice going about, wide mouthed, in pairing.

What is de Liberal Republican party? So ha as the city is concerned the Liberal Republican party is mowhere in particular. It has vanished—angued—gone out. There is no trace of it in the result of Mondal we election as an entity, an individuality. And you'll was a promising child, of robust constitution and healthy growth, and a fair fluore before it. The early denies of the Liberal Republican party becomes regrettable. Had a structure below prolonged, had a fived until its amuscle. the Laberal Republican party becomes regretable. Laberal Republican party becomes regretable that make the same and the faculties of mind malared, it might have worked a valuable reform in American points; it might have introduced honory into effice, economy into administration, partly into posities, and general and culture into high phaces. There is no saying new great a revolution it minn have wrought to public affairs. It was a lovely chief as fair as it got, but it did not get far enough. It died—died in the city that may be said to have given it birth corrainty where a received the sindest and most tender nour-ading, so singular and sudden a taking off of so promising on infant is what distracted the brain and gave painos to the tones of the impuring colored citizen.

STRENGTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Sprayford appears a very strong party in the past—strong in its purposes, strong in its appears to the notional conscience, strong in its appears to the notional conscience, strong in its appears to the notional conscience, strong in its still strong in organization. It is still strong in organization, in the possession of the offices, and in the good-will created by ion the principles are made as a server. It is not strong enough to affront the mornity and common sense of the country. It is not strong enough to see along without votes. In line, Samson mishora, jaw-bone in mand, beating down the Philistines, is a very inferent person from Samson prome in the lap of Deniah and all unconscious of the swiftly-plying selesors.

## THE REPUBLICAN JONAIL.

The salary grab, the Sanborn contracts, the The salary grab, the Samborn contracts, the broken promises of civil service reform, the appointment of Simmons and such as be, the subserviouse of the President to Batler, the inflation policy of Congress—these things have exhausted the patience of Connectical Republicans. It was hard that the results of these misdeeds should come in the form of the relection of a candidate so exemplary as Mr. Harrison, in every respect one of the best candidates ever nominated in Connecticut for any office; but it is the more empiratio, and should be more effective for that very reason. It should be more effective for that very reason. It should be made especially to heart by the Republicans of Massachusetts. The party has a wider margin here than in Connecticut, and can sarvive keavier losses, but we cannot always carry Butler and Butleriam; seemer or later the burden will be too heavy. We must three our Jonah overboard or sing with mis.

THE COMING REVOLUTION.

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Tracks True discrease (few.)

The revolution of which Ohio struck the keynote last Fall, progresses. New-Hampsnire led the way in the campaian of 1874, and Connecticut follows with a victory still more decisive. In the latter State the Administrationists may be said to have med their Waterloo. They are not userely defeated. They are routed. They have lost everything, and are in the condition of an army that has not only been driven from the field, but so badly punished in retreat that they have lost all their munitions and are utterly unable to railly. The revolution will go on, growing in strength as it progresses, until it has sweptototally from power the party that has disappointed every just expectation of the adherents, and alienated from its support every citizen who values good government.

## PARTY PROSPECTS.

The general lesson taught by the April The general lesson taught by the April elections is that the Republican party has received a premonitory stroke of the general paralysis that it will experience in November, 1874. Its disconflutes is newtrable. It is stripped of the alles by whom it has been kept in power. Very likely the results of the elections in Connecticut and New-Hampsoire will inspire the Democracy with the idea that they can carry the country with their old organization. This will be a mistake. The Republican party has grown so rotten that the people for the moment turn to anything eise as an escape from it. But such a feeling is not to be relied on into Presidential campaign. Not is there any reason to hope that Democratic salary-gradbers would give ur any better trovermment than Republican ones.

THE TEST OF POPULARITY.

Bisica Journal (Rep.)

When will those who have influence in the when will those who have influence in the Republican party learn that it must be better than other understand it, what more can the people required Besides, Richardson says he don't know anything, but that Sawyer does. Sawyer, however, don't know anything, but that Sawyer does. Sawyer, however, don't know anything, but that it has a higher record to live up to, and greater parties in order to stand an even chance at the polis; that it has a higher record to live up to, and greater expectations to meet I it must be better than other parties in order to stand an even chance at the polis; that it has a higher record to live up to, and greater expectations to meet I it must or necessity have it same of reckless and increasing politicians, but it qued not give them the rule over the honest and steadfast or if it seems to, it must take the consequences in the alternation. But the Tairhuxe itself makes only a feeble opposition to it. In point of fact that paper does more to note the Grant party in power than any single newspaper in the nation. It sustains those who sustain Grant! It stands in the gap to stop those who would